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TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 46

AUGUST 16, 1934

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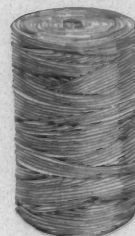


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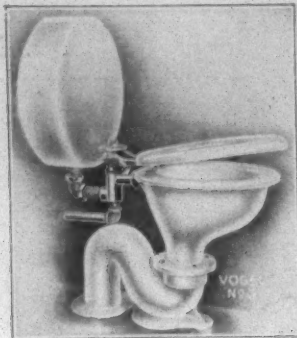
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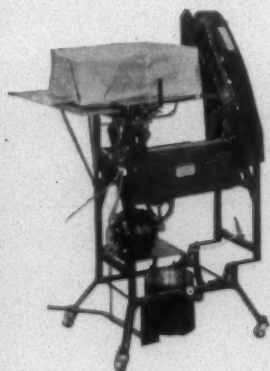
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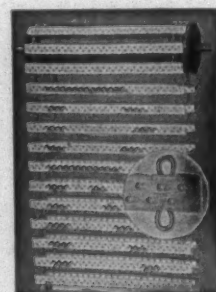
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TEXTILE BULLETIN



VOL. 46—No. 24

AUGUST 16, 1934

Cotton Crop of the United States For 1933-34*

THE Commercial Crop of the United States (that is) the amount marketed for the year ending July 31, 1934, amounted to 13,367,862 bales, showing a decrease from the marketing for 1932-33 of 1,715,263 bales. The decrease compared with last year was mainly in the "Other Gulf" States. The figures, in round numbers, are: Texas under last year 357,000; Other Gulf States, under last year, 1,241,000; Atlantic States under last year, 117,000.

In grade, the crop was rather better than last year and of good staple.

In Texas and Oklahoma, the average was between middling and strict middling; in Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi, the average was a shade better than middling, though the Memphis district, which embraces handlings from most of the Gulf States, reported an average of strict low middling to middling; in the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama and Virginia the averages were barely middling to middling.

Grade comparisons with the six previous crops are as follows: 1933-24, middling; 1932-33, middling; 1931-32, middling to strict middling; 1930-31, middling; 1929-30, strict low middling to middling; 1928-29, strict low middling to middling; 1927-28, middling to strict middling.

General conditions have on the whole been better; nominally, we have received exceeding \$152,000,000 more for a 13,368,000-bale commercial crop than we did for the preceding 15,000,000 commercial crop, but with the difference that this year's receipts were more or less in depreciated dollars. On the whole, however, the year has been much better.

The consumption of lint cotton, though 887,000 bales less than last year, was 723,000 more than the number of bales grown, reducing the burdensome carryover to that extent.

The old order of things, return of which is ardently longed for by the trade, no longer exists. The system of supply and demand has been supplemented by supply and demand plus government and for the nonce the government is the most powerful if not the most important. What may result from the latter's efforts to rectify errors of a previous administration and to lessen the excessive supply by reducing production while maintaining a fair rate of consumption, is problematical.

In this country, the mills North and South were in the market almost constantly from month to month for their needs and it was not until June that they began to trench

upon their surplus stocks carried over from the previous season and then not to a very marked extent, though consumption dropped seriously in May, June and July, compared with the spurt of the same months last season. For the year, mills North and South consumed 448,000 less of lint cotton, while abroad foreign mills consumed 439,000 bales less of lint cotton.

Though lessened to the extent of 741,000 bales of lint cotton, we are still left with an excessive carryover, which it is hoped may be materially lessened by the end of the coming year.

Comparisons of the carryover of lint cotton are appended for the past three years and for 1920-21, the latter due in a measure to a holding movement in the Atlantic States, viz.:

	(In thousands)			
	1933-34	1932-33	1931-32	1920-21
In United States.....	7,532	7,913	9,480	6,374
In Foreign Countries.....	3,066	3,426	3,431	2,325
Totals	10,598	11,339	12,911	8,699

Of the exports, which in round numbers amounted to 7,729,000 bales (a decrease of 887,000) Japan led with 1,857,000, an increase of 115,000 over last year, Germany came next with 1,435,000, a decrease under last year of 515,000. We sent to Great Britain 1,319,000, which showed a reduction of 240,000. France took 747,000 which was 131,000 under last year, and we sent to Italy 672,000, or, say, 158,000 under last year's total, while we exported to China 384,000, a gain over last year of 75,000.

Reference is made for further details of exports by countries printed elsewhere.

As above stated, the average grade of the crop was rather better than middling.

If we follow the usual procedure of adding the twelve monthly averages for middling of the ten markets as reported by the government Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and dividing the total by twelve, we should have an average for the year of 10.81 cents per pound. It so happened, however, that considerably more than nine million bales of the commercial crop or, say, about seventy-five per cent, were marketed prior to January 1st when the price was under ten cents; so that a calculation using the bureau's monthly averages, based on the monthly in sight marketings makes an actual average for the season of 10.12 cents. The high for middling for the year was 13.05, on July 18th, 1934, and the low 8.32, on August 6, 1933. The average value for middling, calculated

(Continued on Page 18)

*Extracts from Annual Report of Secretary of New Orleans Cotton Exchange.

Preparation of Rayon For Discharge Printing *

THE rayons are marketed today in fairly white condition and require no bleaching if they are to be dyed for discharge. They must be boiled off, of course, but before they are wet out care must be taken to determine the best method to wet them out to obtain the right creping.

If possible caustic soda is used. The feel of the rayon is considerably enhanced and the affinity for the dyestuffs used in the dyeing is noticeably increased. Caustic of 2 to 9 degrees Tw. is used.

Rayons may be padded in the caustic and then—

1. Laid up and then run into the rinsing box.
2. Hung on traveling bars to fall into the rising tank.
3. Fall loosely on slow-moving creeper or conveyor.

In this way there is no piling up.

If the caustic is found to crepe the rayon unevenly or too rapidly, or if so-called crow's feet appear in the creped goods, then water alone should be used to wet the rayon out, or the rayon should be desized under conditions allowing an even creping.

Here again we may—

1. Pad the rayon with desizing agents, then allow them to pile up, or
2. Hang with strings in tank containing the desizing agents.

Each mill will have found their own particular method and probably have constructed machines to get the creping in the rayon.

The main idea is to remove the sizing in the rayon in such a manner as not to interfere with proper creping by undue tension or pressure of piled up goods.

One quality of rayon was creped by constructing a long slow-moving endless belt, submerged in a shallow tank of water. The rayon, fed in on one end from the roll traversed the length of the tank without tension, meanwhile the sizes were dissolved out and the rayon then fell into a deeper tank to be rinsed.

Another quality creped so rapidly in water that even the slight tension of the rayon lying wet on this creeper gave an uneven creping with the result that the rayon was full of crow's feet. This was obviated by feeding the rayon into a tank of water by a large arm like a folding-off machine, this arm imparting movement to the rayon at the surface of the water without any tension on the goods at all.

After caustic or desizing agents have been used the rayon is thoroughly rinsed, then run into the boil-off. This can all be done continuously.

The rayon deserves a good boil-off. All kinds of oils and sizes are used in the rayon manufacture. Trying to boil-off in neutral soap substitutes like Igepon or Gardinol will not do the trick. A well bodied soap is necessary and buffers like soda ash or even caustic soda are added to maintain the pH of the soap bath above 10. Such a boil-off will remove all the oils and sizes encountered today.

There was a time when linseed oil was used in some warp sizes. Then it was found expedient to add kier oils to the boil-off, these kier oils containing hydrocar-

bon solvents like toluol which dissolved out the linseed oil.

DEVELOPED COLORS

Now in the dyeing the developed colors give the necessary fastness and are generally used. There is a big difference in developed colors, however. Some discharge white until a real full shade is reached and then show a dirty white. Some discharge white as long as the discharge is neutral, but if any alkali is picked up by the white discharge from the vat colors that follow it, will show yellowish whites. Colors which show this characteristic are dangerous to have around. For examples, there are the—

Diazo Browns 3G, 6G, 3RB, NR (tans).

Diazanil Orange 2RD (very reddish one).

Diazo Fast Reds 5BL and 7BL.

For dyeing reds there is a wide range of shades represented by the colors classified together under No. 324 in the Color Index.

In the cotton trade Diazo Brilliant Scarlet ROA is extensively used for its good discharge and generally good all around fastness. But among the colors of No. 324 there are several which will be found fast enough to light to be used on rayon. To name a few there are the Rosanthrenes BN and O and R, the domestic Diazo Scarlet A and R. Diazo Brilliant Orange GR belongs in this class also.

It may have been noticed that better whites are obtainable with Decroline.

Among the colors for beet-root the Swiss type of Bordeaux 2BL yields the best white among the different bordeaux and rubines on the market. Also a domestic type. Others giving fairly good results are the Rubine B and Fast Bordeaux BL. The domestic Bordeaux 7B is not at all satisfactory.

For orange there is also a good choice.

The domestic Orange WD, while rather dull, discharges clean right up to full shades.

A brighter and redder type, the Orange R, is also white dischargeable. These are sold under various names.

IN MAKING BROWNS

We cannot get away from the oranges in making browns. We may make our browns from orange red and blue or black, or orange brown and the black constituent.

If red is used the percentages of orange in the mix will be over 50 per cent, and as soon as the total amount of orange starts climbing over 3 per cent on the rayon, the discharges will suffer.

If Diazo Brown R is used instead of red, less orange will be necessary in the mix, and for that reason most seal brown dye mixtures on the market today are built up on Diazo Brown R.

A clever dyer, with a deep brown shade to dye, will juggle his mixture to contain a higher percentage of black, rather than load on color. He may be a trifle dull, but the printer will appreciate it.

Among the develop greens, a good deal of preference is given to the Brilliant Green 3GL type. It is fairly

*Paper before the National Association of Textile Printing Colorists at their meeting in Providence, July 28th.

bright and easily dischargeable, but it is really too easy to discharge it, with the result that the whites have pink halos or the goods are faced badly with a purple tint. This can be overcome to some extent by padding, but the color is so sensitive that it should not be in the dye-house. Much better is Diazo Fast Green GFL, or Green BL, which are not nearly so sensitive and discharge pure white. There are other greens like Diazo Green GW and 6G but they are weak.

There are no good violets in the develop group.

Several blues, all with excellent properties. There should be no trouble with Blue BR, Diaminogenes, Indigo Blue 4GL and 4RL and the Black BH. The discharges on all leave nothing to be desired. Some discharge yellow in the ager and need a good washing to clean them up but they will stand hot soap.

For blacks there are Oxydiaminogenes OB, OT, Zambesi Blacks D and VVV, and the old standby Black BH, developed with B naphthol and Meta toluene diamine. It is as good as any. But except for shading I believe every one has gone into formaldehyde black for rayon, and among the blacks available on the market there is little to choose. They are all very suitable.

USE OF IGEPON

In the dyeing of rayon it is well to add a small amount of Igepon or similar soap substitute to aid in penetration and level dyeing. In developing these colors the nitrite and acid should be rinsed out of the rayon before coupling. After coupling the rayon must be well washed. There is an alkaline condition in the goods resulting from the beta naphthol which will interfere with the discharge if left in the goods. In fact the printer should receive the rayon absolutely free of any chemicals. This means that no oils or other softening agents or penetrating agents should be dried into the cloth.

This may be contrary to some long standing practices. However it has been proven that any penetration the printer needs can be gotten by additions to the print pastes. Besides, oiling the goods before printing is lost material and labor. It is all going to be washed out later and have to be done over anyway.

Besides the developed colors there are other dyes which may pass muster. I have already spoken of the formaldehyde blacks. Efforts have been made to find a full range of colors which should discharge well and be fast by simply aftertreating with formaldehyde. The dyestuff companies have sent around browns and blues by the dozens but most of them will not stand a hot water rinse and will tint back on the whites. The imported Benzo Chrome Black B is a good navy and white dischargeable. It also comes out of the ager white which is an advantage over the develop blues. A very pretty dark brown can be made with Para Brown by aftertreating with diazotized paranitroaniline, and the white, if kept slightly acid, will be very good. Unfortunately these are isolated cases and can only be used in conjunction with the develop colors.

As for the other formaldehyde colors they will not be found satisfactory either because of poor fastness or poor dischargeability.

Very often the dyer is asked to produce brighter shades than can be obtained with the developed colors. In such cases he can usually get what he wants in the direct colors. There are bright direct bluish greens and reddish blues, tans and greys.

I have seen work done on rayons which is still brighter than any direct color and this is the style known as Katanol mordant. After mordanting the rayon with Katanol ON the rayon is dyed with Alkali Fast Green IOG or

Brilliant Wool Blue FFB ex. The shades are as bright as on silk and in the case of these two, white dischargeable. There are several disagreeable features here though. Besides the expenditure of time the affinity is not high and the color must be loaded on, and further, after discharging, the ground shades have a bad habit of slowly reoxidizing.

DISCHARGING CHEMICALS

Before I close there is just a word about white discharges. Compared to silk, rayon will take more hydro and less pigment in the whites. All the colors I have mentioned are discharged with 16 to 24 ounces hydro per gallon. The pigment is a matter of personal choice, but it is generally conceded that titanium oxide has the best covering power of the commercial pigments.

As I remarked before, some dyestuffs discharge better with Decroline (Protolin) than with hydro. Not because the Protolin is Zinc salt, but because it is acidic. They not only discharge better on the acid side but many of them are noticeably poorer if there is only a slight trace of alkali in the discharge. If vat colors are printed alongside the white whether the vats are put in the machine after the white or before it the white will be bound to pick up some potash. To neutralize it, it would not be a bad idea to put some acid in the white discharge, not a free acid like sulphuric or acetic but an acid in some form that would not interfere with the stability of the discharge gum. Ethyl Tartrate might be used which would liberate tartaric acid in the ager or sodium bisulfite which is an acid reducing agent.

Part of the work of obtaining good white discharges lies in the washing. A comparison of whites which were washed in water and then dried in water and then soap, in soap first and in a neutral soap substitute like Igepon showed the last to be by far the best. It seems that water alone will not wash out all the reduction products left on the fiber from the discharging. Soap introduces again the alkali factor and yellowish discharges sometimes remain yellowish even when soaped well but are cleared up with these neutral soap substitutes. Soap also has a tendency to loosen the albumin which the Igepons have not.

All in all producing a good white on a piece of rayon involves a tremendous number of factors, and while we have touched on a good many of them there are many others which should not be overlooked—such as depth of the roller engraving, the aging conditions and the length of time the goods are in the ager, the dispersion of the pigment in the discharge and the ratio of the albumin to the amount of pigment, etc.



State College Textile School Shows Continued Progress

By T. R. HART, Prof. of Textiles, North Carolina State College

DURING the past two years the Textile Foundation through its representative, Frederick M. Feiker, formerly head of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, made a survey of the training of men for the textile industry. So much attention has been given the report that many North Carolinians interested in the development of State's largest industry have asked how the textile school at N. C. State College compares with recommendations in this report.

The report recommends the establishment of five types of training for men in the textile industry as follows: vocational evening or day schools with curricula for one, two or three year certificate courses; courses in textile mill management and production methods leading to a degree after four years; a four year degree course in textile chemistry and dyeing; a four year degree course for men entering fields of merchandising and marketing; and, post-graduate training for textile school graduates in the special fields of industrial management, the research problems in chemistry and physics, and in the general marketing and sales phases of the textile business.

The report also makes definite suggestions for teaching English, economics, marketing, physics, and engineering subjects, and a number of proposals for improving textile courses.

In this article the author proposes to show what the State College Textile School has done toward the establishment of the five types of training recommended in Mr. Feiker's report.

1. *Vocational.* For many years the textile school offered two and four year textile curricula but about a decade ago the college decided to discontinue two year courses and place emphasis upon its four year degree courses. However, two provisions were made for mature individuals who desire to obtain special work in some particular phase of textiles.

The college catalogue states that an individual of mature age, already engaged in a trade, occupation, or profession, may, upon recommendation of the dean of the school in which he desires to register, be admitted as a special student in order to improve himself in his vocation.

In addition to providing for men of mature age who desire to spend a year or more in college, the textile school offers a two weeks short course in the second term for textile mill men who wish to make a short, intensive study of yarn manufacturing, weaving, designing, fabric analysis, or dyeing, the subject matter being selected to suit the requirements of each individual.

2. *Courses in Textile Mill Management and Production Methods.* Three curricula are offered by the textile school as follows: textile manufacturing, yarn manufacturing, and weaving and designing. The textile manufacturing curriculum gives a student a good general knowledge of the whole field of textiles, while the other two enable a student to place more emphasis upon some particular division of the field. In addition to textile courses, students are required to take work in chemistry, physics, mathematics, English, economics, accounting, sociology, industrial management and personal management.

During the junior year and senior years approximately one-third of the work required is elective so that textile students may take work in marketing, sales management, business law, cost accounting, engineering, or education, thereby specifically preparing themselves for the phase of the textile industry that especially appeals to them.

3. *Courses in Textile Chemistry and Dyeing.* As early as 1902 State College began broadening its textile work by adding a full four year curriculum in this phase of textiles. This curriculum is the same as the other three curricula for the freshman and sophomore years. Beginning with the junior year students place more emphasis upon chemistry and dyeing courses, and as practically one-third of the work required is elective, students are able to choose additional courses in chemical engineering, which together with the required work in industrial and personal management give them the management and control concept emphasized by Mr. Feiker in his report.

4. *A Four Year Course For Men Entering the Fields of Merchandising and Marketing.* Last fall the textile school faculty proposed to the course of study committee of the college that a four year curriculum in textile management be added to the list of curricula offered by the college. In this new curriculum, which will probably be adopted during the coming year, particular emphasis is placed upon economics, accounting, marketing, industrial, sales and personnel management, business law, and statistics, the idea being to develop men for the executive and distribution phases of the textile industry.

5. *Post Graduate Training in Special Fields.* State College has excellent departments of chemistry, physics, engineering, biology, and economics, which enable textile graduates to pursue post graduate work in specific fields related to the textile industry.

Suggestions for a graduate course in textiles to be given to graduates of non-textile colleges are also made in the Feiker report. State College has realized the need of such a course for years and has provided one. Within the past few years graduates of the Universities of North Carolina, Duke, Wisconsin, and Washington and Lee have taken work in the textile school. This list has been increased by graduates from Wake Forest, Davidson, and Elon Colleges in North Carolina; Newberry and Presbyterian in South Carolina; Colleges of the City of New York, and by graduates of Chinese, Japanese, Turkish, Bulgarian, and Peruvian institutions. Graduates of academic institutions can enter the State College textile school and receive a B. S. degree in from one to two years, depending upon the curriculum chosen and the particular requirements of each individual. In addition to graduates of other institutions, each year a number of men who have spent one, two, or three years in academic institutions transfer to State College to take textile courses.

Judging by the way it conforms to the Feiker report and by the opinions of many successful men in various phases of the textile industry, the textile school of State College, under the leadership of Dean Thomas Nelson, has and will continue one of the most progressive textile schools in America.

Three Strikes and Out

WE have consistently taken a strong hand against labor union agitators who are constantly striving to stir up trouble between employers and employees. The following editorial from the *Textile Colorist* is directly in line with our views and gives a very true picture of the real situation that now exists in industry as a result of union activities.—Editor.

The entire civilized (?) world is engulfed in labor strikes.

Property is being pillaged and destroyed, and human life is being sacrificed in this world-wide war between the employers and the employees.

It first flamed up in continental Europe and then some one acquired the contagion and introduced it into Great Britain and finally into this country.

Spasmodic outbursts in isolated and widely separated districts have finally eventuated in a country-wide and industry-wide conflagration, the extinguishment of which cannot be foreseen.

Starvation and death threaten the innocent and the guilty while murder with flaming torches sets fire to physical property and the imbecile minds of men and women.

Satisfactory agreements between employers and employees are being ruined and wrecked by those who have no interest in either. The sacredness of contracts has been violated by those whose only interest is to create turmoil and discontent.

Workmen who have been unemployed for months upon months, whose families have been in want and misery, but who now have employment to again bring happiness into their homes, have been forced from their work-benches and into the street by the threat of bodily injury to themselves and to those whom they love.

Thousands of laborers who are satisfied with their working conditions have been compelled to desert their employment by those who can see naught but the red in their destructive banners.

The laws are violated in the face of the authorities and the government under which we live is being attacked by these foreigners who bear no allegiance to the United States and who will ever be its enemies.

Who is the cause and where is the remedy?

There is not a man in the country, be he an employer or not, who does not believe in labor organizations.

There is scarcely a concern in the country in which a labor organization is not a part.

The theory of labor organizations is sound and accepted, and hence, it is evident that the failure of their successful and peaceful operation is because of the methods by which the theory is applied.

While there is a broad national application of the theory of labor organizations, there is also a local, or individual, viewpoint, and to completely suppress the latter in absolute favor of the former, must always foment trouble.

A manufacturing concern is in itself a family, bearing certain obligations to the world at large but having inalienable rights within its own domain.

As long as the members of a family live together happily and peacefully and do no harm to others, no one can legally disturb the arrangement.

As long as an employer and his employees can live and work together under mutually satisfactory conditions, no one can legally disturb that arrangement, and he who does so is acting outside the law.

There can be no logical argument raised against employers and employees settling their own difficulties without the intervention of disinterested parties.

On the other hand, the necessity of a national labor organization is evident, but its activities should be directed to correcting, not to fomenting, dissensions between employers and employees.

The American Federation of Labor has undertaken the duty of sponsor for the national group of labor, it has enrolled hundreds of thousands of workmen, it has permeated every industry, it controls the action of its members who are bound by its commands to the extent of starvation, it is the Czar of Labor.

It deserves credit for the good it has done and equally deserves criticism for the evils it has accomplished, and for its omission to benefit the workman when the opportunities presented themselves.

In many instances it has ordered strikes in industries in which the employees were working under higher than normal conditions and who had no complaints regarding their positions, strikes which have caused suffering and financial loss without recompense.

It has become so large that it is physically impossible for its officers to control its actions.

Many of its branch unions are in the hands of unscrupulous, grafting delegates who are notoriously using the Federation and its members as a medium through which they can bleed employers by threats of strikes and personal violence.

Many of its unfair and unnecessary attacks upon capital have caused it to lose the respect and confidence of employers and of the public which it once possessed.

Taking advantage of the unrest caused by reason of the recent drastic laws enacted by Congress, it has endeavored to force itself into every place of employment and to make demands which its officers must know are incapable of accomplishment.

Its acts have caused unrest, dissatisfaction and resentment when it should have used its every effort to produce satisfaction and peace.

It must know that its members can never prosper while the business world is upset and while investors are fearful of the future.

It must know that labor possesses supreme power to bring about stability of business and that employment is dependent upon that stability.

The American Federation of Labor has made the greatest error in its existence during the present strikes.

It admits that communists have taken control of its organization, and that they are responsible for the terrible loss of life and property during the past months, that they have ordered out its members without cause, that they are responsible for its members walking the streets without food—and it has made no attempt to stop it.

Its officers have sat quietly in their chairs while these foreign hyenas have caused death and suffering to its members.

It can never outlive the memory of this bloody blotch upon its record. Explanations will fall upon deaf ears.

The members of the American Federation of Labor and the public will never forget this betrayal of their rights by its officers, and the organization is discredited beyond redemption.

The batter has struck out.

Winding Investigations and Developments*

By W. English, M.Sc.Tech., F.T.I., and F. Nasmith, F.T.I.

Universal Winding Company, Manchester

ONE of the functions of a winding machine is to remove certain imperfections from the yarns. The importance of this function is usually considered to be dependent on quality requirements; a low quality yarn may be wound with scarcely any attempt at removing defects, whilst a high quality yarn is often subjected to a very rigorous system of mechanical inspection. Actually, the removal of these imperfections during winding (failing their prevention at earlier processes) is of considerable importance from the economic aspect, quite apart from that of quality. The method used consists in the employment of tension and clearing devices, the latter being known as clearers or slub-catchers. Some of the devices are more effective than others in removing these defects; on the other hand, owing to faulty application or design, or to wear, a slub-catcher is liable to create yarn imperfections by abrading the yarn. This action not only weakens a yarn, but scrapes off surface fibres which tend to accumulate at the slub-catcher, until they form a small bunch or button through which the yarn passes, often under increasing tension, until it breaks. Frequently a slight increase in yarn diameter, a small piece of leaf, or other impurity, will cause the end to break as it passes through such a fibre button.

The function of the tension device is to apply a controllable degree of tension to the yarn before it is finally wound into the required form, so as to remove or prevent the formation of kinks or snarls, and to build up a package of the required density. In some cases the application of tension is effective in removing weak places from a yarn, although care should be taken to see that excessive tension is not applied during winding for this purpose, as this may lead to loss in yarn elasticity which will create difficulties at subsequent processes.

Details are given of an investigation carried out in order to compare the performance of six different types of slub-catchers employed on winding machines. Records were taken of breakages during winding, and subsequently at the warping and weaving processes, and the results analysed.

Another investigation is described, in which yarn breakages were recorded during weaving, and it is shown that if the stoppages due to fly accumulations on the yarn could be eliminated, the number of looms a weaver attends could be increased from 38 to 48. The following suggestions are given for the prevention of these fibre accumulations.

The winding machines to be moved from the spinning room to a separate room.

Bobbins to be smaller, and properly guarded in at the top.

Supply spindles on winding machines to be raised and

turned to project from back of supply rod. This would allow more clearance between bobbins and boxes and prevent the bobbins or yarn from picking up fly on back of the bobbin boxes.

All parts of the winding machine which are cut by the yarn, such as the slub-catcher blades and breakage detector levers, to be replaced. All such cut parts chafe the yarn and cause fibre buttons.

All parts cut by the yarn on the warper or creel to be replaced or repaired, e.g., tensions, guides, and back combs. It was recommended that back combs should be removed to reduce the chafing of the yarn.

An extra travelling fan to be employed over the winding machines. A travelling fan to be used over each warper creel.

Reference is made to a special form of lappet, which operates as a yarn cleaner and slub catcher at the spinning frame. Better spinning has resulted from the use of this lappet, since the operatives take more care in creeling, cleaning, and piecing, knowing that carelessness increases end breakages during spinning. Records are given relating to the performance of this lappet.

A general conclusion to be drawn from the investigations is that if winding, warping, and weaving costs are to be reduced, particular attention must be given to the question of preventing the formation of slubs and other thick places in the yarn, also of preventing fly or loose fibre from getting on to the surface of the yarn, and of reducing to a minimum any chafing action on the yarn. Extra attention in the spinning processes will keep down slubs and thick places, whilst systematic cleaning, with precautions against the fly being deposited on the yarn during the cleaning process, will reduce the amount of loose fibre collecting on the surface of the yarn. Careful observation will often indicate where fly is being picked up by or deposited on the yarn at various processes, and precautions can often be taken to obviate this. The use of high draft systems in spinning has resulted in more loose fibre being formed on the surface of the yarn, and this increases the amount of fly deposit at subsequent processes. Yarns spun on ring frames with separators tend to shed more fibre than those spun without separators. All parts making contact with the yarn should be smooth, and systematic inspection should be made of these parts, so that yarn-cut places can be replaced or repaired at once. There should be no unnecessary yarn contacts, and as far as possible all contact points should be designed that the fibre removed from the yarn can fall clear, so that there is no danger of it being picked up again by the moving yarn. Given correct machine design, fans and travelling blowers are effective in preventing pockets of fibre from forming in this way. Suction cleaners are also, of course, effective, but are more costly to operate. Yarn tension devices

*Abstract of paper before Textile Institute Conference, Manchester, Eng.

and slub-catchers require particularly careful study and attention in order to ensure that there is no abrasion of the yarn.

The authors stress the importance of winding investigations and urge that more work of this kind should be carried out. Periodic observation and time-recording tests, with classification of the yarn defects causing stoppages should be carried out and a careful analysis made of the results. Then should follow the closest possible collaboration between the various departments concerned with a view to reducing those defects which are curtailing production. Weaving stoppages, then warping stoppages, and finally winding stoppages may be traced to causes at the machine concerned, or to an earlier process, and once the cause is found, methods can usually be adopted to reduce if not entirely eliminate them. Particularly would they urge collaboration between the winding and the spinning department. Winding is a relatively costly process, therefore, although winding today is looked upon, and rightly, as the yarn inspection department, it should also be the *detection* department. Then the causes producing these defects should be investigated by the winding and spinning departments together. In this manner, and frequently by relatively simple modifications and precautions, yarn quality can be improved, and winding as well as the subsequent processes of warping, sizing, and weaving, carried out more economically.

Code Authority Sifts Output To Consumption

The entire problem of orderly balancing of production with demand in the cotton textile industry is receiving the attention of the code authority, it was learned.

It was said that some members of the authority feel that it has been clearly demonstrated that consumption is falling short of production despite the NRA curtailment order. Instead of a temporary continuance of the order when it expires on August 24th, it was said that some in the industry favor the introduction of a new plan which would provide elasticity but which would effectively prevent the accumulation of stocks far in excess of demand.

While it was considered probable that under present circumstances there was little likelihood of mills increasing their production when the curtailment order expires, the committee was represented as holding the belief that to leave production to individual mills would have two distinct disadvantages. The hope which springs eternal would cause most mills to overestimate their probable sales; an employment in the industry would not be spread evenly.

There is no thought of proposing any change from the basic 80-hour week.

Hosiery Mill Given 7 Days to Act

Burlington, N. C.—The Foster Hosiery Mills has been ordered to reinstate four former employees held to have been discharged because of union affiliations, or face action by the NRA Compliance Board. The National Textile Industrial Relations Board ruled that the mill has violated the code provisions regarding union membership. It is inferred that should the mill fail to reinstate the four men, it will likely be deprived of its Blue Eagle. The management has not yet issued a statement.

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● **NEEDFUL** Lubrication for Cotton fibres . . . an aid to normal moisture retention during manufacture.

● The **BRETON MINEROL PROCESS** makes cotton fibres more supple . . . less kinky . . . and prepares for improved running in the Carding, Drawing and Spinning operations. **MINEROL** has especial value in filling yarns in the weave room.

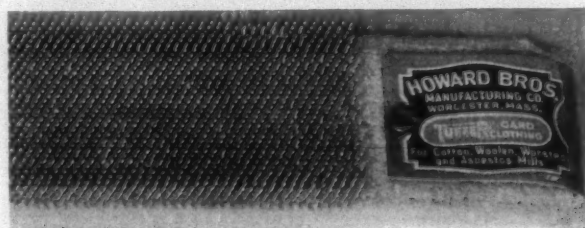
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Tuffer Card Clothing is built to withstand every blow of the stock you use, as it comes in contact with the clothing. Tuffer flexible foundation allows each point of tempered wire to grab the stock evenly but to keep it in place without shell-ing out. If you expect evenly carded stock, entrust every run to Tuffer.

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PERSONAL NEWS

R. S. Mitchem has become overseer of carding at the Waxahachie Cotton Mills, Waxahachie, Texas.

A. A. Shuford, treasurer of the A. A. Shuford Mills, Hickory, N. C., is ill at his home there.

H. W. Jordan has been elected president of the newly organized Meherrin Mills Corp., Emporia, Va.

W. B. Holt, who resigned as overseer day weaving at the Waxahachie Cotton Mills, Waxahachie, Texas, some months ago, has moved to Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

J. A. Ross has accepted the position of overseer of day weaving at Waxahachie Cotton Mills, Waxahachie, Texas.

Homer Lee Ballard has resigned his position with the Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, N. C., to become superintendent of the Roxboro Mills, Roxboro, N. C.

Arthur K. Deal is president, John E. Green, vice-president and Edward D. Lucas, secretary of the new Regal Silk Hosiery Mills, Petersburg, Va.

H. B. Dowell, manager of the Bradford Mills, with plants at Montgomery and Prattville, Ala., will also be manager of the Cloverdale Mills, Montgomery, which will be placed in operation within a short time.

L. R. Gilbert, secretary of the National Textile Industrial Relations Board, will spend several days in North Carolina this week on matters connected with the work of the Board.

R. H. Styles, head of the sales department of Manville-Jenckes Corp., and W. A. Haskell, comptroller, have been on a business visit to the plants at Gastonia and High Shoals.

C. R. Johnston, secretary and treasurer of the Mooresville Cotton Mills, Mooresville, N. C., and mayor of the town, recently celebrated the 25th anniversary of his association with the mills.

Arthur M. Dixon, vice-president and assistant treasurer of the American Yarn and Processing Co., Mount Holly, N. C., has been appointed a member of the Cotton Textile Industrial Relations Board, which is being increased by the addition of two members. C. M. Fox, of Shelby, has been appointed as a member to represent labor.

Companies Merge With American Cyanamid Corp.

H. L. Derby, president of American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation, announces that, for the purpose of effecting closer co-ordination of their activities, the businesses of the following companies in the American Cyanamid group will be merged with, consolidated into and operated as divisions of American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation:

American Cyanamid Sales Company, American Powder Company, Catalytic Process Corporation, Fumigation Service, Incorporated, Fumigators Supply Company, Inc., General Explosives Corporation, Gypsteel Construction Company, Inc., Maryland Chemical Company, Inc., Owl

Fumigating Corporation, The Selden Company, The Selden Research & Engineering Corporation, Structural Gypsum Corporation.

Laurel Soap Mfg. Co.'s Quarter Century

In the last twenty-five years many changes have occurred in the textile industry—new processes, new machinery, even a new fiber. Perhaps no organization has kept pace with these changes better than Laurel Soap Manufacturing Company, Inc., of Philadelphia, whose own beginning dates just a quarter of a century ago. In September, 1909, in a very modest way, Mr. William H. Bertolet began in one room at Front and Laurel streets to make a fine pure olive oil soap used widely in the textile field for degumming or boiling off silk, throwing silk yarn, scouring worsted yarn and piece goods.

To Laurel pure olive soap was added other products used in the treatment of textiles and in a year the new company had to double its floor space. In the years that followed the steady increased demand for Laurel products made it imperative from time to time for the company to obtain larger quarters and in 1927 we find Laurel Soap Manufacturing Company erecting a modern building with 60,000 square feet floor space on a two acre lot at Tioga, Thompson and Almond streets in that city, and a railroad siding to facilitate shipments not only of the raw stocks in cars and tank cars, but deliveries to customers.

The new plant is equipped with modern machinery and a laboratory with competent chemists in charge. Here are tested the raw materials which are used in the preparation of Laurel Products and where new products are developed to meet the requirements of the industry. One of the most recent developments of the Laurel laboratory is the new direct knitting formula, which eliminates the expensive backwinding operation in the manufacture of silk hosiery. The Laurel line includes a product to fit every need for scouring and processing wool, silk, cotton and rayon.

Laurel Products have an international acceptance. The company has direct representatives in contact with the trade in New England, Middle and South Atlantic States with warehouse facilities in Paterson, N. J., in Charlotte, N. C., and in Chattanooga, Tenn. Shipments are made regularly to the textile districts of this and foreign countries.

Laurel Soap Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1918. The business is operated by the original incorporators under Mr. Mm. H. Bertolet, president, who is looking forward confidently to the developments of the next quarter century.

Dry Goods Failures at New Lows

The distribution of dry goods thus far this year has reached noteworthy proportions. In fact, better than should have been expected, in view of the agricultural situation, the decrease in industrial operations, and the epidemic of strikes, which reduced the purchasing power of consumers in many parts of the country. Until the end of June, volume of business month by month was well ahead of that for the corresponding ones of last year, on the basis of turnover and dollar value, in both retail and wholesale divisions. Monthly gains of retailers during the first quarter ran as high as 80 to 90 per cent over the sales of the year preceding, while wholesalers reported gains during that period of as much as 100 to

150 per cent. Demand started to drop off in May, however, and the slackened pace during June and July resulted in the gain for the first seven months being reduced to 35 to 40 per cent above the 1933 figures.

The third quarter is not expected to make such a favorable comparison with 1933 as the first six months, as there was an unusual spurt in buying last year during this period, as a result of the adoption of recovery measures, which doubled the amount of money that was available for spending in many communities. Retailers' profits for 1934, however, are expected to run from 20 to 25 per cent larger than in 1933, as this summer they have had the advantage of a steadier price trend in wholesale markets when they were assembling fall merchandise. The majority of the reports point to the many indications of excellent prospects for widening demand during the balance of the current year, according to a survey of the dry goods trade, which has just been compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

REDUCTION ABRUPT

The abrupt reduction in failures in 1933 has been extended further thus far in the current year as for the first seven months of 1934 the monthly average of bankruptcies was only 60, as compared with 140 a year ago, thus establishing a new all-time low. It was in 1932 that insolvencies in the dry goods trade reached their peak, with the number totaling 4,183. The downtrend, which started in July a year ago, reduced this total in 1933 to 1,686, which represented a decline of 2,497, or 59.7 per cent. The comparison of the defaulted indebtedness of these two years revealed a reduction nearly as great, as it amounted to 53.5 per cent.

OBITUARY

L. B. HASBROUCK

Lumberton.—Louis Bennett Hasbrouck, 50, of Elmira, N. Y., died at the Thompson Memorial Hospital, Lumberton, after a week's illness.

Mr. Hasbrouck, an inventor of national fame, was reputed to have patented more inventions than any other one man. He was officially connected with the Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc., of Elmira, which was a subsidiary corporation to the Bendix Aviation corporation of America. The Eclipse Textile Devices own a plant at Bladenboro and he was on a visit to this plant when stricken.

The body is being sent to his home in Elmira, where interment will be made Tuesday. He is survived by his wife, Alice Skillman, whom he married in 1914 and two small daughters, Agnes and Anne.

J. F. FAIRCHILD

Mooresville, N. C.—John Franklin Fairchild, who for twenty-five years was overseer at the Mooresville Cotton Mills until 1930, died in a Charlotte, N. C., hospital. He was fifty-nine years of age.

ELIAS SHEALY

Brevard, N. C.—Elias Shealy, for many years engaged in the textile manufacturing industry in Virginia and Columbia, S. C., for many years, during the early business life of D. E. Converse, died at the home of his daughter near here, following a long illness. He was eighty-eight years of age.

Comer Machinery Co.

Ben T. Comer, of Atlanta, has announced that the Comer-Kimmel Machinery Co., a partnership, has been dissolved. He is now operating the Comer Machinery Co., with headquarters at 308 Ivy Street, Atlanta.

The new company will be managed by Mr. Comer and Ben T. Comer, Jr.

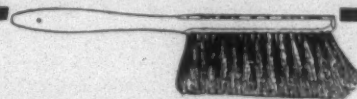
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When ordering card bands give make of cards; for spinning, twistors and spoolers give exact measurements around cylinders and whorls.

Try these bands and eliminate soft yarns.

Southern Textile Banding Mill

Charlotte, N. C.



Manufacturers and Repairers of COTTON MILL BRUSHES

Write for Prices and Estimates.

GASTONIA BRUSH CO.

Gastonia, N. C.



BAHNSON HUMIDIFIERS

All textile mills are being forced to check manufacturing costs more closely than ever before. An inadequate or obsolete humidifying system will prevent a mill from securing good production. The NEW BAHNSON SYSTEM is saving money for leading mills all over the world.

Write for Details

THE BAHNSON CO.

Winston-Salem, N. C.

Now—No Extra Fare

On Trains Nos. 37 and 38

On June 28, 1934, extra fare between New York, New Orleans and intermediate stations was withdrawn.

High-class sleeping car equipment and convenient schedules will be continued with the addition of comfortable coach accommodations.

Ask Ticket Agents about greatly reduced fares and sleeping car reservations.

R. H. GRAHAM

Division Passenger Agent
Charlotte, N. C.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

Hatch Ordered to Give Up Blue Eagle

The Hatch Hosiery Mills, Belmont, N. C., has been ordered by NRA headquarters to surrender its Blue Eagle. The order followed a recommendation of the National Textile Industrial Relations Board, the company having been accused of violating Section 7(a) of the National Recovery Act.

J. M. Hatch, president of the mill, has made no statement, but expects to do so. His mill has been recognized as one which furnished unusually good working conditions for the employees and as having been paying excellent wages.

The Administrator's decision to withdraw the Eagle was reached when the company failed to ratify an agreement which had been signed, subject to its approval, by its attorney and which had been accepted by representatives of its striking employees.

On June 8, the original National Labor Board found the company had violated Section 7(a) and ordered the reinstatement of eight employees, who, the board held, had been discharged for union activities. Subsequently the National Labor Relations Board concurred in the findings of its predecessors and in accordance with the new board's recommendations, the Hatch Company on July 27 was given until July 31 to furnish NRA satisfactory assurances of restitution and future compliance.

Efforts of NRA, represented by A. R. Glancy, Assistant Administrator, for Field Administration, to compose the dispute between the company and its employees, resulted in an extension of the July 31 deadline, pending the outcome of negotiations in which Fred W. Morrison, attorney for the company, John W. Edelman, Research Director of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers and Lawrence Hogan, representative of the striking employees, participated.

The result of the conferences was an agreement under which the company would have reinstated the eight employees before August 14, and any others of the strikers who might apply for reinstatement, before September 7. Attorney Morrison signed the agreement subject to the approval of the company. When notice of the com-

pany's approval of the agreement was not received on Wednesday, August 8, Mr. Glancy telegraphed J. M. Hatch as follows:

"You agreed to confirm signature of your attorney Morrison by Tuesday, August 7. Unless this confirmation is received by noon Thursday, August 9, your right to use Blue Eagle will be withdrawn. Please advise."

Mr. Hatch replied that he was unable to confirm the agreement in the absence of other members of the firm, and that the matter could not be taken up by him until a meeting of the company officials, called for next Wednesday.

Upon receipt of that word, Administrator Johnson sent a telegram as follows:

"Based on findings of National Labor Relations Board that you have violated those provisions of the Hosiery Code which embody Section 7(a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act; and based on that board's recommendation and in view of your failure to make restitution as outlined in the Compliance Division's telegram of July 27, you are hereby deprived of the right to display any NRA insignia in any manner, and you are hereby directed to surrender to the postmaster all NRA insignia in your possession and to refrain hereafter from using any NRA insignia at your establishments, or in advertising, or in any other manner."

Textile Activity Expected To Be Better Than General Business This Fall

Indications that textile activity will be better than general business this fall are seen by the Textile Organon, published by the Tubize Chatillon Corporation, in its current review of trade conditions. At this time, however, the textile curve has declined to the level of last January, it points out, and a further drop may be recorded when complete data for July and August are available.

An unseasonal increase in rayon deliveries in June and July, contrasted with a sharp decline in cotton consumption, is explained by the Organon as due to the fact that rayon "took its beating" early in the year

100% PRODUCTION *assured!*

TRY "Victor Mill Starch"—a thin-boiling, highly penetrative
Starch that carries the weight into the cloth. Ask for—

VICTOR MILL STARCH

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THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY

COLUMBUS, OHIO

while cotton underwent a belated seasonal decline after previously moving against its normal seasonal direction.

The index figure covering daily average rayon deliveries in July was 332 compared with 299 in June and 273 in May. Corrected for normal seasonal variation, the July index showed a further increase from June to July. The average for the seven months was 336 compared with a monthly average of 385 for the full year 1933.

One of the reasons for the gain, the Organon explains, is the increased use of heavier denier yarns in the new fall "oatmeal fabrics" and heavy crepes. The new fabrics weigh about 30 pounds per hundred yards as compared with 25 pounds for typical rayon dress cloths. Another reason advanced for the higher July shipments is the greater use of rayon in knitted outerwear and the employment of rayon yarns for hand knitting purposes.

Textile Chemical Products Enlarges Organization and Manufacturing Facilities

TEXTILE Chemical Products Company of Greensboro, N. C., have recently expanded their manufacturing facilities and sales organization to the point where they are now covering the entire manufacturing trade in offering their complete line of sizes, oils, soap and other chemicals used by the textile industry. Of special interest is the appointment of W. L. Gaffney, in charge of the soap department. Mr. Gaffney is a recognized authority on textile soaps in the Southern territory, having been actively engaged in a sales managerial capacity by one of the large soap manufacturers for the last fourteen years. It is a tribute to the actively expanding interests of the Textile Chemical Products that they are able to secure such outstanding representation for this division of their products.

Another recent appointment has been Mr. Joe Foil, who will devote his time to sales and service of sizing compounds. Mr. Foil is a graduate of textile manufacturing of North Carolina State College, with his practical experience gained during the last six years of active work in the field for three prominent Southern firms selling textile chemicals.

Textile oils will be handled by Mr. Thomas A. Mott, Jr., who has just come with the firm, and who is a graduate B. S. in textile chemistry and dyeing and who holds a M. S. degree in textile oils. Mr. Mott was assistant to Professor A. H. Grimshaw of North Carolina State College, well known authority on textile chemicals. His practical experience has been with the Elliott Knitting Mills of Hickory, N. C., and in the oil laboratory of a large manufacturing chemist.

DISTRIBUTORS FOR EASTMAN GELATINS

The Eastman Gelatin Corporation has appointed Textile Chemical Products Company distributor to the textile trade, on their well known line of technical gelatins. This valued connection not only represents an important part of the Texchem sales picture, but is a tribute to the sales and service departments of the company.

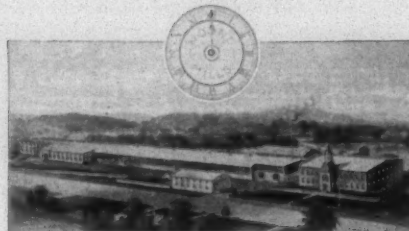
Textile Chemical Products Company has also recently been appointed to represent General Naval Stores Company on their complete line of pine oils. This valuable connection rounds out an unusually complete line.

NEW YORK SALES OFFICE

Texchem has recently opened a sales office in New York—at 415 W. 28th Street, in charge of Mr. C. H. Harris who has been previously identified with the Stewart Silk Company of Easton, Pa., and the Gunning Silk Company of the same city and also the Standard Silk Company at Oxford, N. J.

The Joseph Noone's Sons Co.

A. ERLAND GOYETTE, Proprietor
PETERBOROUGH, N. H.



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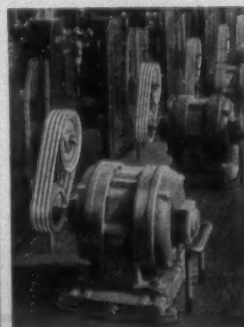
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MILWAUKEE, WIS.

TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

McMahon Again

IN June Thomas W. McMahon, head of the textile union, threatened a general strike in the textile industry. General Johnson patched up a "settlement" for the time being.

Now comes McMahon with the same old threat. He is predicting "strikes of large dimension" in the cotton mills.

Press dispatches carry the following report of McMahon's talk to the convention of his organization in New York this week:

McMahon, in his opening address, recommended a 30-hour, 5-day work week in the textile industry, and a return of machine load conditions of 1921. He said the 30-hour week would re-employ all the unemployed textile workers and produce sufficient goods for domestic demands and foreign export.

"Unless we arouse ourselves from the lethargy now prevailing, the NRA, if allowed to function in the future, will become a plaything for the manufacturers," he asserted.

He said that benefits accruing from the NRA in the textile industry "have fallen into the laps of the unskilled workers." Skilled and semi-skilled workers, he asserted, "have been penalized by employers by being compelled to operate more machinery without any pro rata increase in wages."

While giving "lip service to the NRA," employers are "plotting and planning to get back to the good old days when the cheap labor of children may again be open to exploitation," McMahon said.

In demanding that mill employees work only 30 hours a week and be paid for 40, McMahon knows that he is asking the impossible. In stating that the 30-hour week would spread employment, he knows also that the average mill would

use no more employees for 30 hours than they would need for 40 hours.

What he is really working up to, in our opinion, is to stir up a mess whereby he hopes that the union could effect a compromise that would give them the one thing they want above all else. That is recognition of the union.

Under the famous 7(a) clause of the National Recovery Act, labor is guaranteed the right to collective bargaining through representatives of its own choosing. If the union could change that to read "collective bargaining through the United Textile Workers," they would need to gain nothing more. Since the event of NRA, the textile employees have had a fat chance to elect representatives of their own choosing. Nor will they have if the union has a word to say about it.

It is our honest opinion that the McMahon outfit does not care a hoot whether the mill employees work thirty, forty or even sixty hours. Their only concern about wages is that the members shall be able to spare two-bits weekly for dues. If they can force recognition of the union, the ensuing profits will put them on easy street for years to come.

There are thousands of operatives in the Southern mills whose chief desire is to be let alone to do their work in peace. Their working hours and rates of pay are better than they have ever been. Many of them are idle now because the unionists forced them from their jobs.

A typical instance is shown in the following from a Birmingham paper:

Stating that petitions seeking reopening of the Selma Manufacturing Company were signed both by union and non-union employees, W. L. Henderson, president of textile local No. 1789, and J. I. Newman, a member of the local, issued a statement declaring that members of the local resent the steps taken by C. M. Fox, international representative of the United Textile Workers of America, and "the threat he made of taking the charter away from Local 1789.

The statement declared that it was "through agitation of a few members of Local 1789 that we were caused to be locked out and the same ones are trying to keep us from going back to work."

Other of the strikers in Alabama are beginning to see the light. We will be surprised if they listen to their present leaders much longer.

We are confident that the inherent common sense of the Southern mill people will, in the long run, break the back of the union effort. It always has, as the history of every U. T. W. strike in the South has shown.

Much as we would hate to see further idleness among the employees and the strife and violence that accompanies strikes, we feel that the mill owners may as well call McMahon's hand and have it over with.

The Textile Show

It is only a matter of weeks before the opening of the Eleventh Southern Textile Exposition in Textile Hall, Greenville. The dates are October 15 to 20.

W. G. Sirrine and other officers of the Exposition are very optimistic over the prospects for a successful show. The exhibition space is being rapidly taken. An indication of the probable attendance is found in the announcement that each of the Greenville hotels has been booked solid since January first. However, plenty of rooms are to be made available through the housing committee.

The interest that the mill men have shown in new equipment in the past year augurs well for the show. The fact that conditions in the industry are making it more and more necessary to replace older equipment, has stimulated much interest in the newest type of mill machinery and auxiliary equipment. The large number of mills that have done modernization work in the past year attests to that fact.

In addition to the Exposition proper there will be a number of other attractions during Textile Week in Greenville.

The Southern Textile Association will hold its semi-annual meeting on Friday. The program will be announced later and will be made appropriate to the occasion.

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Greenville section, will also meet during the week.

A third meeting will bring together the heads of all the American textile schools. It will be arranged by Edward T. Pickard, secretary of the Textile Foundation, under whose auspices a movement has been launched to help the schools more effectively serve the industry.

It appears now that the Show this year will be extremely worthwhile from the standpoint of the exhibitors and the visitors alike.

Condemns Selling Below Cost

In a recent editorial we condemned the practice of selling under cost that is being practiced by a number of mills. The following letter from a prominent mill official in Georgia expresses the same opinion:

We want to congratulate you on your editorial pages of the August 2nd edition of your Textile Bulletin.

We have ourselves wondered just what real honest to goodness benefit our mill has received from its membership in the Textile Institute? If the Institute and Code Authority are to fulfil the mission which we feel they

should, something certainly ought to be done to prevent mills selling their output below replacement cost.

The writer for many years has felt that it would be a very simple matter to put the textile business on its feet, provided mill men would follow one very simple rule, and that is to make no goods except on a bona fide order and accept no orders except those that show a profit on replacement cost. It is probably too much to expect of frail humanity to have any such millennium.

Again expressing our appreciation of the very timely and forceful editorials you write from time to time, we are

Vice-Pres.

Prominent Educator in Accord With Our Position

DR. DAVID KINLEY, president emeritus of the University of Illinois, said in a recent statement:

Since the public has so large an interest in our higher educational institutions, it has the right to insist on certain standards of life, conduct, and teaching, as well as on rational, sound administrative policies on the part of those in charge of the institutions, and on the part of students who are privileged to enjoy their advantages. Minorities in various faculties demand the right or privilege to teach what they please, when they please, as they please, without accountability either to the institution or the public. Some of the faculty minorities spoken of, want authority without responsibility, freedom without accountability. The defense for these things usually is freedom of speech, freedom of teaching liberalism, and the necessity of having the young people acquainted with "real" life! These are the academic shibboleths. We all believe in freedom of speech and freedom of teaching, but freedom is not license. What many of these people really want is not the right to express their opinions, but the right to compel institutions and individuals to furnish them a platform. If an institution objects to bringing in lecturers on companionate marriage or for the advocacy of communism, its officers are called reactionary and their action is called a denial of freedom of speech. Not so. Those who want these lectures can hire halls and talk themselves hoarse, but they have no right to insist that a university shall furnish them a platform and promote their causes.

We have been abused and vilified for making exactly the same statements as are now made by Dr. Kinley.

It was not until Dr. Chase became president of the University of North Carolina that the small group of radical professors in that institution began to teach atheism, socialism and communism and the above statement of Dr. Kinley, president emeritus of the University of Illinois, comes soon after Dr. Chase had served for two years as president of that institution and resigned to become president of another University.

It is pleasant to know that such a distinguished educator as Dr. David Kinley is in entire accord with our position.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS

PETERSBURG, VA.—The Regal Silk Hosiery Mills here have been incorporated by Arthur K. Deal, president; John E. Green, vice-president, and Edward D. Lucas, secretary. The company has an authorized capital stock of \$50,000. The company is authorized to manufacture silk hosiery and other similar products.

MURPHY, N. C.—A new knitting mill is to be established here by B. G. Brumby, of Marietta, Ga., who is expected to arrive here within a few days for the preliminary work before the machinery is installed. W. M. Fain, local man, will be associated with Mr. Brumby as one of the principal owners, and a number of other business men have subscribed to stock in the company.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.—A deed has been recorded at the Richmond County Court House for transfer of the Midway Mill property of 140 acres, mill, etc., to the Runnymede Corporation, whose president, is Yorke Wilson, and secretary is David Haywood. The deed was made by the receivers of Leak, Wall & McRae, Horace Steadman and Pickett Leak. The price paid to the receivers was \$13,095.

Birmingham, Ala.—Closing down of two south Alabama mills employing about 500 and operating 13,000 spindles, the Dale Cotton Mill, at Ozark, and the Enterprise Mill, at Enterprise, was reported today following filing of claim against them of failure to pay the Federal Government approximately \$28,000 in processing taxes due since the levy became operative last year.

Both plants were shut down when Harwell G. Davis, U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue for the State of Alabama, formally levied against them for the past-due taxes after previous efforts to collect the taxes had been unavailing.

The Ozark Mill and the Enterprise Mill are scheduled to be sold by the Government on August 23 to satisfy the claim. The mills closed, throwing 500 out of work.

About 13,000 spindles were involved in the closing down of the two mills.

Both plants are owned by C. A. O'Neal, Andalusia, whose son, M. L. O'Neal, is manager of the plants.

The Enterprise Cotton Mill, founded in 1902, was rated as a 7,500 spindle mill, and employed about 300. Internal Revenue Department records showed the amount of processing taxes outstanding against this mill to be \$21,000. The Dale Cotton Mill, at Ozark, with a 5,500 spindle rating, was established in 1926, and, at the time the mill closed, employed about 200.

A high official of the two plants said he hoped the Government would be able to work the matter out for the best interest of all concerned.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—The Cloverdale Mills, which have been idle since 1929, are to be reopened within a short time. The plant will be operated under lease by Hesslein and Co., New York selling agents, who also operate the Bradford Mills here and at Prattville. H. B. Dowell, manager of the other two plants operated by the company, will also be in charge of the Cloverdale plant. The mill has 7,700 spindles and 225 looms, said to have been purchased new in 1929. It formerly manufactured chambrays.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

EMPORIA, VA.—The Meherrin Mills Corp., has been incorporated with a maximum capital of \$10,000, has been chartered here. It is authorized to manufacture textile fabrics. H. W. Jordan is president.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—A new silk mill is to be built here on South Elm street by George Bogle and associates. The city council has voted to rezone the property in order to allow the erection of the plant. Plans for the mill call for the erection of a three-story brick building, 60x150 feet. Details as to the amount of equipment to be installed have not yet been announced.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—The Bryant Electric Co. of High Point, N. C., has been awarded the contract for the electrical work for the new unit being erected by the Proximity Manufacturing Co. in its White Oak unit at Greensboro, representing an expenditure of about \$40,000 for the electrical equipment and work. J. E. Sirrine, of Greenville, S. C., prepared the plans for the big addition to the White Oak unit and the construction work has been practically completed, which will increase considerably the manufacturing capacity of the unit when the installation has been completed. Some new machinery is being installed in the building, while some is being transferred from other units to improve the manufacturing layout.

RICHMOND, VA.—A cotton mill to weave cloth for mattress ticking, sheeting, towels, shirts and other cotton clothing required by inmates of state institutions will be set up at the Virginia state penitentiary here early this fall, Superintendent Rice M. Youell announced yesterday.

Machinery and other equipment for the mill are expected to arrive the latter part of next month. Approximately six weeks will be required to install the machinery and several more weeks will be devoted to training prisoners to operate it, but the cotton mill will be in full operation by the first of the year, Major Youell said.

Approximately forty-five prisoners are now employed in the woolen mill, the latest unit added to the workshops at the penitentiary here. They are engaged in weaving woolen cloth for blankets and winter uniforms.

THOMASTON, GA.—With the completion of Unit B addition to the Martha Mills, textile division of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., the total spindleage of this unit has been brought up to 135,000. B unit has 38,000 spindles. This expansion program of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co. is one of the largest undertaken in the south in some time. The addition was constructed north of the present mill, at right angles, with entrance tower and connecting bridgeways on the west side. The new unit provides two floors for cotton storage, 132 by 350 feet. There are three stories, with basement on the north end. It is designed the same as the original mill building. The Martha Mills now have a total floor space of 697,880 square feet, which is more than sixteen acres. The new spindles were sent to this city from New Bedford, Mass., where the Goodrich Rubber Co. purchased from the Whitman Co. the latter part of 1933, the Nashawena Mill, formerly the Manomet No. 3.

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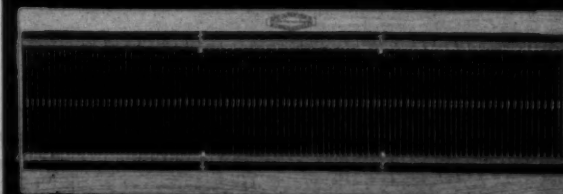
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Cotton Crop of the United States For 1933-34

(Continued from Page 3)

on the monthly into sight movement, based on the ten markets, was 10.12, comparing with 7.05 last year, 5.89 the year before and 9.57 in 1930-31.

The average commercial value per bale of lint cotton was \$53.07, against \$36.77 last year, \$30.67 the year before last and \$49.86 in 1930-31.

CARRYOVER JULY 31ST

The total carryover of lint cotton was 10,958 bales.

AMERICAN MILLS

The story of American mills is interesting but not encouraging. The year closes with a consumption North and South, in round figures, of lint cotton of 5,539,000 bales compared with 5,987,000 last year and 4,709,000 the year before, a loss from last year of 449,000 and a gain over the year before last of 1,278,000. Mills North seem to have fared rather better than those in the South, the former showing a gain of 114,000 bales in consumption while the latter indicate a loss of 567,000.

For a time consumption was increased by the country going off the gold standard, but this was more than offset by the processing tax, quite a number of mills complaining of their inability to satisfactorily market their goods by reason of this tax. What with a code limiting hours of employment and of productive machinery, the processing tax and unsettled labor conditions, the wonder is that the mills have done as well as they have. With all these while the year has been one of great uncertainty, the opinion of some of the best informed in the industry is that it was fairly satisfactory up to a recent period with most companies showing some profit.

The slump in consumption during the last quarter compared with the spurt of May, June and July was accounted for by limitation orders; thus in June, 1933, the percentage of spindles in operation was reported as 129.9 per cent of capacity while in June, 1934, it was reduced to 72.7 per cent of capacity. Some of the mills reported that they were operating all the time allowed by the government. Those mills making goods for the automobile industry appear to have fared better than those operating on other lines.

The figures of linter consumption are as follows in thousands:

	This Year	Last Year
North	435	383
South	331	318
Total United States	766	701
Foreign	169	182
Total Domestic and Foreign	935	883

Domestic consumption of all kinds in thousands:

	Lint Bales	Linters Bales	Foreign Bales	All Kinds Bales
North	1,072	435	97	1,604
South	4,467	331	50	4,848
Total North and South	5,539	766	147	6,452
North and South last year	5,987	701	129	6,817
North and South year before	4,709	638	121	5,468

World's consumption of American cotton:

Referring to tabular statement, the world's consumption of American cotton was 835,000 less than last year and 1,141,000 more than year before last.

Frederick W. Tattersall, of Manchester, cables me his estimate of European stocks at the close of July as follows:

Great Britain	60,000
Continent	720,000
Total Europe	780,000

COTTON CONSUMPTION IN THE SOUTH

The mills of the South lost 580,000 in the consumption of lint cotton and gained 13,000 in amount of linters consumed compared with last season, making a net loss of 567,000 bales.

Considering the general conditions this is not as bad a showing as might have been expected.

As stated by one of the foremost mill authorities while the year has been one of great uncertainty on the whole it has been fairly satisfactory with most companies showing some profit. Union activities in the plants both North and South and especially in the South together with the large processing tax have been real handicaps.

Harriman Mills to Retain Blue Eagle

Washington.—The Harriman Hosiery Mills will retain its Blue Eagle unless new code violations are found against the Tennessee firm.

That was stated authoritatively Monday at NRA headquarters as negotiations progressed to win striking workers a bit more ground.

The agreement, signed July 17 between A. R. Glancy, NRA field compliance administrator and the Harriman owners, was described as legally binding and not subjected to disruption by charges based on facts preceding its signature.

This settlement restored the Blue Eagle. While NRA is negotiating with both employers and striking employees, an informed official said the facts which caused the original Blue Eagle removal last April could not be invalidate the restoration.

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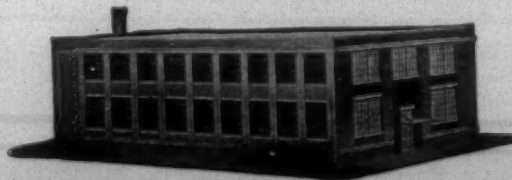
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Textile Supply Co., Texas Representative, Dallas, Texas



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C. I. T. Profits Set New High

With its volume of business and earnings exceeding those in any previous six months' period, Commercial Investment Trust Corporation reports for the six months ended

June 30 consolidated net profits available for dividends of \$5,100,215 compared with \$2,799,582 for the first six months of 1933. This is after provision for all taxes, after writing off all determinable and known losses and after providing reserves considered adequate against possible future losses and contin-

gencies. After dividends on the Serial Preference Stock, earnings available for dividends on the Common Stock were \$4,679,731, equivalent to \$2.54 per share on the average number of shares outstanding in the hands of the public during the period. This compares with \$2,235,384, equivalent to \$1.12 per share on the average number similarly outstanding during the six months ended June 30, 1933.

The net volume of bills and accounts purchased by C. I. T. was the largest in its history for any six months' period, amounting to \$437,789,307 compared with \$189,800,587 for the first six months of 1933 and with \$475,884,330 for the entire year 1933.

See 3 RFC Loans Soon in the South

Cattanoga. — Applications for loans to three textile manufactories in this territory are on the verge of being closed and consummation is expected within two or three days, according to J. M. Gardenhire, of Nashville, Tenn., chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Two or three matters will stand in the way of closing the loans, but they are not hard problems and indications are that they will be overcome easily, Judge Gardenhire said.

If these loans are granted, they will be the first made in Tennessee.

One of the applicants is W. B. Davis & Son, of Fort Payne, Ala. The names of the other two applying companies could not be learned.

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Well known manufacturer of textile chemicals has salaried position for southern representative. A splendid opportunity for the right man. Prefer recent graduate of a textile school—one who is willing to work and stick. None others need apply. Write giving references to Textile Chemicals, care Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

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COTTON GOODS

New York.—A belated covering movement following higher cotton, developed in the cotton goods markets last week and sales were larger than for some weeks past. The larger business was generally confined to coarse yarn gray goods, the fine goods markets remaining generally quiet.

It was estimated that sales of print cloths, during the week, were equal to two weeks production at the current rate. Prices moved upward under the stronger demand and larger sales. Most mills were slow to sell for future delivery and were able to get premiums where they could accept forward contracts. In the market here the general opinion was that the better demand should continue through this week and longer. It is generally believed that cotton prices are going higher and it is stressed here that current goods prices have not advanced in proportion to the cotton rise.

The business in print cloths included very good sales for August and September delivery. Some sales were made into October, but these were exceptions. Carded broadcloths were less active than print cloths, but a very good volume was handled, the bulk of it calling for delivery in August and September.

Sheetings were more active and prices were higher. The further large purchases expected to be made by the relief agencies of the government are thought to be a certain factor in providing the mills with much more business and in sending prices to higher levels.

In fine goods, few buyers showed interest and sales were generally limited to small lots for quick shipment. There was a moderate demand for fancy cottons and continued active sales of gingham was a feature of the market.

There was no sustained demand for rayon fabrics although the situation shows some improvement. Sales of the standard fabrics are usually small, with buyers apparently uncertain as to the future.

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	5
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4 $\frac{7}{8}$
Gray goods, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 64x60s	7
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x60s	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	8
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	10
Brown sheetings 4-yard, 56x60	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brown sheetings, standard	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tickings, 8-ounce	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Denims	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dress gingham	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Staple gingham	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Standard prints	7 $\frac{1}{4}$

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

Selling Agents

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YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—As far as volume buying is concerned, the yarn market has not yet responded to the higher cotton prices. Inquiry was considerably better last week and the number of buyers showing interest in future needs was much larger. They were slow, however, to place actual orders for large quantities.

Sales agents reported the receipt of numerous small orders for both carded and combed yarns. The usual quantity ranged from 10,000 to 30,000 pounds. Buyers who had orders for their own products, on which they had not covered, took sufficient yarns to care for their actual needs, but were not inclined to anticipate future needs.

Prices were generally very firm and in some instances higher prices were paid. Consumers think that present prices are very high, but spinners insist that quotations do not fully reflect the advance in cotton prices.

Leading distributors have advanced their asking prices for widely-known carded and combed peeler yarn spinnings one-half to 1 cent a pound since the Government issued its cotton report Wednesday, but customers have not yet commenced paying the higher rates, despite the general impression in the local yarn market that the September forecast of the Census Bureau is likely to be even more bullish than the one issued this week.

It is believed in the market here that the continued purchase of relief supplies by the government is going to stimulate yarn demand within a short time. Both weavers and knitters will be given contracts for government work within the next few weeks and many of them will have to cover on further yarn supplies.

Although yarn buyers have so far been slow to come into the market after the cotton advance, it is thought that buying will soon be stimulated by the bullish cotton outlook. The yarn trade here is generally bullish over the cotton outlook and although buyers regard present prices are high, it is generally admitted that higher prices are virtually sure to come.

Southern Single Warps		28s	34
10s	27	30s	35-36
12s	27 1/2	40s	41-44
14s	28	40s ex.	45
16s	28 1/2	50s	51-53
20s	30	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-ply	
26s	33	8s	27 1/2
30s	35	10s	28
40s	41-43	12s	28 1/2
Southern Sinkle Skeins		16s	29 1/2
8s	26 1/2	20s	30
10s	27	Carpet Yarns	
12s	27 1/2	Tinged carpets, 8s, 3	
14s	28	and 4-ply	
20s	30	Colored stripes, 8s, 3	
26s	32 1/2	and 4-ply	
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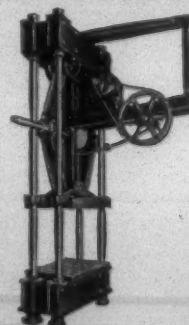
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Wolf, Jacques & Co., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Reps., C. R. Bruning, 1202 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; Walter A. Wood Supply Co., 4517 Rosville Blvd., Chattanooga, Tenn.

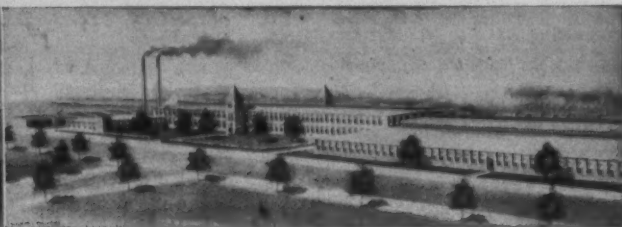
Lincoln Mills Provide Rest House for Pickets

Huntsville, Ala. — The pickets around the Lincoln Mills, who are former operatives of the mills and will in all probability be operative again, will not suffer from weather conditions while performing this particular duty because the management is having a neat little house constructed at the main gates. The house will be equipped with table and chairs and, what is regarded as significant, a flue is included for a stove.

While the operatives are on picket duty the management appears to want them to be comfortable.

Group Insurance For Employees

The McDonough Hosiery Mills, Inc., of McDonough, Ga., have endorsed the group insurance idea as a means of protection for wage earners as is evidenced by the adoption of such a policy recently with the Prudential Insurance Company of America.



Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

EAST LUMBERTON, N. C.

MANSFIELD MILLS INCORPORATED, HAVE A HAPPY PEACEFUL COMMUNITY. PEOPLE ARE INTERESTED IN EACH OTHER AND IN THINGS WORTH WHILE.

Am always glad to visit these splendid mills and fine people. Every time I go, there are improvements in conditions—especially in community life and affairs. These people “grow in grace.”



Miss Carrie Adams, Community Welfare Worker, Mansfield Mills, East Lumberton.

W. H. Gibson, general superintendent of the two mills in East Lumberton and the Jennings plant, in North Lumberton, has been here about four years and his enthusiasm, energy and pleasing personality, have made him a prime favorite with the people, who are as loyal and co-operative as can be found anywhere.

W. M. Miller is superintendent of the two mills in East Lumberton, and has been here several years. A. A. Dawkins, is superintendent of the Jennings plant in North Lumberton—but will come to that later.

Many of the key men of these mills have been here most of their lives and are convinced that there is no better place to live and work. The writer had the pleasure of meeting all the key men in Mr. Gibson's office, where we had a very pleasant and profitable meeting and some splendid talks; Miss Post and Miss Adams of the welfare department and Mrs. Hargrave, principal of the school were also present and made good talks. Mr. Gibson in well chosen words that went to the heart, told of the Christian work of these ladies, paying especial tribute to Miss Post, age 78, whose Bible teaching has meant so much in the village. She is very active and is one of the most wonderful of women. The young people go to her with their problems; she has an understanding heart and knows how to sympathize with youth. She teaches mill mathematics, too.

F. E. Brisson, who owns and operates an especially nice store in East Lumberton, is one of the outstanding citizens of the community, and gives hearty co-operation in all progressive movements. His store is very clean and attractive and has modern refrigeration. He is the only man outside of a mill who sent me word to come and get his subscription for THE BULLETIN.

A. E. Barber, who for years has been bookkeeper for the East Lumberton mills, has been transferred to North Lumberton as manager of the Mill Store. Both he and Superintendent Dawkins met me with the crowd in Mr. Gibson's office.

Among key men present, were Wm. Miller, superintendent; Fred Hornbuckle, overseer carding; Lee Stallings, overseer spinning; G. V. Pruitt, overseer spinning; W. A. Duncan, overseer cloth room; H. L. Davis, overseer carding (Dresden plant); J. B. Miller, overseer spinning, same mill; W. J. Coleman, yard foreman; J. C. Humphrey, supply clerk; W. G. Willoughby, overseer carding second shift; W. W. Edwards, overseer spinning, and C. E. Humphrey, overseer weaving, second shift; C. E. Faulk, second hand in weaving; C. F. Flowers, master mechanic; J. P. Coleman, shipping clerk.

KEY MEN AT JENNINGS MILL, NORTH LUMBERTON

A. A. Dawkins, superintendent; R. E. Duncan, carder and spinner, first shift, and C. R. Deaton on second shift;



Some of the Nursery Children. Their room is beautiful with drawings and other work they have done.

J. L. Stephens, overseer weaving, both shifts; K. F. Harman, yard overseer and office man; M. M. Jordan, overseer cloth room; Clayton Singletary, master mechanic.

Less than a mile from this pretty mill is Jennings Beach, with modern bath houses and life guards.

Mr. Dawkins wants a community center for Jennings Mill, and will no doubt find a way to get it.

Aunt Becky had supper in the lovely home of Mr. Gibson, where Grandma Gibson is a beloved member of the family. She's a very interesting and lovable lady whom it is always a pleasure to talk with.

Mrs. Gibson is a charming wife, mother and hostess, and the entire family are delightful. The daughter, Miss Gibson, is preparing to enter Greensboro College, and we don't see how they are going to get along without her. Dewey, the son, was not at home. Has a position somewhere.

Mr. Gibson gave a laughable account of his first job as superintendent, and about the first car he owned. Mrs. Gibson slipped us a photo of the car, and many of our readers who know Mr. Gibson will get a great kick out of

the story which will be found in next issue of THE BULLETIN., showing the family in the car and starting to Spartanburg.

EAST LUMBERTON COMMUNITY HOUSE

The work done here in the past year and a half is nothing short of miraculous, when one understands how it has been accomplished. Mrs. George Hargrave, principal of East Lumberton school, is one of those do-or-die kind, energetic, enthusiastic and possessing a magnetic personality and dynamic qualities that sweep all obstacles aside, and reaches her goal tingling with triumph that she insists must be shared by others. It is a joy to work for or with such a wonderful woman, and she never fails to get hearty co-operation in anything she undertakes. And nothing daunts her. She isn't afraid to tackle the



Miss Elizabeth Post and one of her Bible Classes. Her Bible Classes gave her 38 useful presents on her 78th birthday a few weeks ago.

hardest job. In fact, the harder the job, the better she seems to enjoy it.

"If we just had a community house," she said one day to W. H. Gibson, general superintendent of the Mansfield Mills, Inc., "I feel that we could accomplish wonders in this community."

"That has been the dream of my life," answered Mr. Gibson, but under present conditions I could not ask the mill company to put out any money on such an undertaking."

"Just furnish the house," asked Mrs. Hargrave, "stand by me and see what happens!" W. M. Miller, superintendent, was brought into the conference, and he, too, caught a vision, and after several talks it was decided to say nothing at all to the mill company, at least not until there was something to show.

A ten-room hotel in the village was vacant and deteriorating as vacant property always does in a hurry. This was selected for the Community House, and work began in earnest. Mrs. Hargrave secured the services of two friends—Miss Carrie Adams, of Ithaca, N. Y., and Miss Elizabeth Post of Greensboro—godly women who were anxious to serve the Master anywhere and in any way He called.

Mr. Gibson, Mr. Miller, and in fact the entire community was fired with ambition to do something to help the work along. A few gallons of paint from the mill, a man now and then to help in the heavy work. Hammers and nails. Old odds and ends of furniture too good to throw away, but gladly given to the cause, was worked over and painted or enameled till the donors didn't know their contributions. People in the town proper heard about it, came over to see, and found a way to help. Some gave money to buy paint, or other articles and the old building seemingly happy to be use done more, took on a joyous aspect and bloomed out in beauty almost unbelievable.

Miss Adams and Miss Post each have their own rooms and each does her own work and cooking, right in the building. There are rooms for prospective teachers of the school, who will add to community life and interest through musical talent, vocal and instrumental. A string orchestra and Glee Club are to be organized, to the delight of the young people.

There is a large reading room where good books and magazines are eagerly read. A kindergarten of 43 children, was turned into a government nursery, which ranked with the best in the state.

There are classes in Home Economics for mothers and daughters. Classes in mill mathematics for men. Bible classes for young people with 160 enrolled! Daily vacation Bible classes with 260 enrolled! The children of this Bible class have rendered programs in various churches before large and appreciative audiences.

This Community Building, splendidly furnished, with running water and toilets—bath room equipment ordered and soon to be installed—is proof that "God helps those who help themselves." Hard work, prayer and faith, have gone into every development here, the community is to be congratulated upon the success of this venture.

A guest room is the latest achievement for the Community House, and "Aunt Becky" had the honor to be the first to occupy it. The furniture is a rich rose-pink; bed, dresser, wash stand, two straight and one rocking chair—all in this pretty color. The girls sewing class furnished this room, and made the pretty coverlet for the bed. Mrs. Hargrave donated the rug, which harmonizes beautifully with the other furnishings. Above the bed in large letters, "Rest in the Lord," sends one to peaceful slumber feeling secure from all harm.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY ALL IN THE PAST

While Charlotte and other big cities are suffering from lawlessness among young people, it is intensely gratifying to learn that the boys of East Lumberton are fine and dependable. Mr. Griffin, mayor and chief of police in East Lumberton, brags on the good behavior of the young people of his community. He says that juvenile disorder is a thing of the past, and that the boys are developing into fine citizens. They are interested in taking advantages offered them at the Community House, and co-operate like little gentlemen with the good women whose lives are a blessing to all who come in contact with them. They are looking forward to the organizing of the Glee Club and orchestra and we will no doubt have a picture of these groups on our next trip there.

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Mercerizers Fight Tax on Rayons

Philadelphia. — Combed spinners and mercerizers deny they have

abandoned their long fight to have the A. A. A. impose a compensatory tax on rayon. The assertion was brought forth by rumors in the trade that, in view of their inability to secure any definite decision from A. A. A. officials on this question, this had discouraged them from further effort.

In commenting on the situation one of the leading mercerizers said the fight instead of being discontinued is being pressed more energetically, and added that within the last few days Arthur Winget, representing the combed spinners, and Dean Hill, recently elected secretary of the mercerizers' group, had conferred with Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Tugwell to endeavor to speed action.

The present lack of orders among mercerizers is one of the factors in

the situation, processors reporting business quiet both in respect to new orders and specifications on running concerning the immediate outlook and would welcome a favorable decision from the Administration at this time on the compensatory tax matter.

Mercerizers have taken no further steps to inaugurate a code of fair trade practice for the group. Several meetings have been held and a rough draft submitted, and it is expected a further meeting will be called shortly to take final action on it.

Govt. Rental Checks

Total \$34,691,288

Washington. — The flow of rental checks to farmers co-operating in the 1934 cotton adjustment program has reached a total of \$34,691,288.87 as of August 1, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced today.

These checks are part of the first installment of approximately \$50,000,000 which is being paid cotton farmers for taking a portion of their land out of cotton production. Payment of the second \$50,000,000 will start as soon as compliance with the acreage certified adjustment contracts is properly certified. This compliance work is now well under way.

In addition to \$100,000,000 in receive between \$25,000,000 and rental payments, cotton farmers will \$30,000,000 next December in parity payments.

Definition of Dyeing Machine Changed in Code

Washington. — The recovery administration approved an amendment to the code for the cotton textile industry in which the reference in the definition of piece dyeing machines as "productive machinery" is altered by inserting the words: "piece dyeing machines where the same are used in production of unprinted fabrics." The industry had explained that in cases where a fabric after being dyed in the piece is to be printed, the piece dyeing machine no longer remains the productive machinery, hence the request.

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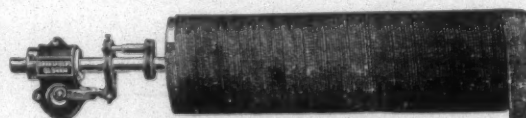
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